J. H. HAWES, Business Manager. PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS: Single copies, \$2.50 per year

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Large Republican Meeting at Leesburg.

ever held here took place on Monday, May 16th, to hear addresses from the Hon. William Lawrence, M. C. of Ohio, and R. D. Beckley, the history of reconstruction in this State up, and dealt telling blows upon those who, by their bigotry and blindness, are attempting to clog the State once more in fraternal relations with the General Government. The honorable gentleman recounted scenes that occurred before the Reconstruction Committee, of which he is a prominent member, and the pledge given by Governor Walker to the people of Virginia, which he has so far neglected to fulfill. In confirmation of this he alluded to an act lately enacted by the Legislature of the State providing for the general election, in which the judges of election shall place upon each ballot a number corresponding to the number placed opposite the voter's name on the book of registration, that those who vote the Republican these hordes, who in this way seek to destroy the sanctity of the ballot, free speech, and all the liberties of the people.

nabobs, he called on the people to cast in their lot with the Republican party, which had never deceived them, nor made promises that were not fulfilled; that they should not be intimidated from registering and voting from nothing that might be said to them by these nabobs.

He referred to a bill now pending in Conship the country would blessom as the rose.

ture not Radical, he would never enforce the his way. A few years ago he who would have county clause, which provides for the free

mond, he claimed that it was the second edition of the enabling act-one of the most infamous the course he had taken in the reconstruction of the State. He demanded of the party in power a rigid enforcement of the provision in the new constitution, and alluded to the failure of placing colored men on juries by the authori-

He stated he had served with five other colored men as jurors of the United States Court, and every one of them could write as legible as any lawyer in Loudoun county, and five of the marshal's report, and they were palefaces. He fear some white men had, that if the negro possesses political equality, he would afterwards their society than they wish to acknowledge, many white men who could not cross his threshold, as an example he referred to a brakesman on the Alexandria, L. & H. R. R. who attempted to designate that evening what car he should ride in. He alluded to the New ERA, and stated that it was one of the most prominent papers at the Capitol, founded on a firm basis, ably edited by colored men, whose columns were open to the appeals of every man in the whole country, and called apon every colored man to support it. In conclusion he implored the colored men to stand by the Republican party and it would stand by them.

and the Hon. J. F. Lewes of Virginia, regretting their inability to be present.

F. Powell, were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the proceedings of the Republican conference lately held in Richmond.

VOL. I.-NO. 21.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly

The meeting adjourned with hearty cheers

Letter from Missouri

Every Saturday evening, after the toil and

business of the day and week are over, it is a

real pleasure and comfort to open the New

ERA, fresh from the seat of Government, la-

news that is particularly interesting to a col-

ple are doing and saying all over our wide ex-

tended country. The ERA is just what we want

now, because it is necessary that we should

know and hear what the people do and say.

The Era contains information that we cannot

gather from any other source. It is true, I

read the daily or weekly papers from nearly all

colored population of near thirty thousand,

St. Louis has had a fifteenth amendment cel-

den with news from all parts of the Union-

St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1870.

LEESBURG, May 19, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era

we shall like you.

have not one correspondent.

fight that I heard of during the day.

glass sometimes to see if by some hocus pocus

not a chattel now. It used to be Old Pen, bu

now it is Mr. Pentalpha. Oh, the rapid changes

for the best! May our people appreciate and

A few years ago a Northern man could

scarcely travel through the South in safety un-

less he declared his belief in the divine right

of slavery. Now he may march from the North

suggested that colored men, then slaves, would

Not long since the colored race were sup-

high in the State but what he is glad to be as-

JAY COOKE'S BENEVOLENCE .- Mr. J. Cooke,

grounds were thrown open to them, and Mr.

Cooke was himself the ringleader in all sorts

of jollity. When the company dispersed each

carried home a substantial gift. A man who

makes such good use of money deserves to

Pole to the equator and not meet a slave in all

PENTALPHA.

not abuse the trust committed to our hands.

have turned white, but it gives back the

R. H. BAILEY.



WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

tion 4 of the Constitution of Virginia all persons entitled to vote shall be eligible as jurors.

JACKSON, MISS., May 15, 1870. MR. EDITOR: I have read with concern the editorial which appears in your paper of the 5th instant, in reference to public schools in thus leave on the one hand, nearly one-half the remarks are so directly to the point, and clear-Mississippi. As the views you urge in that article may, if adopted generally, prove a serious embarrassment to the success of the vital I will not consent to this. question of reconstruction, I feel it my duty to go outside the proprieties of my office to proest against those views, as against a deadly inrequest of the sheriffs and magistrates of Loujury to the cause of education at the South. In doun county, the right of colored men to sit as doing so I shall, of course, speak to you as in remontrance with a man who seeks, in the case ment. And the colored people of this State Resolved. That these proceedings be forwardthe success of our public schools-but from ceptions. I have been pledged in my canvass ed the New Era with the request that they be whom I differ very positively as to the means for its accomplishment

So far as your remarks are personal to me. I shall waste no time in answer. The great of your race. That pledge I shall carry out. question before us dwarfs into insignificance not only as an obligation to my good faith, but any considerations of the individual. I may, as an essential condition of my profound conhowever, be pardoned for saying, as pertinent cern to give this people a system of education to take up the House bill, amend it in a few to the subject at issue, that my treament of it that shall be a practical blessing to the children as a question of the practical, is in no wise of both races. And a little foresight will cerdisturbed by the prejudices you suppose. We tainly show that any tampering with the achave, in fact, very much less of those preju- ify an impatient sentiment of race-pride while dices than people nurtured out of the lap of endangering a great substantial benefaction, is made. slavery. I have been nursed by a woman of but an unwise attempt to force the sure fruicolor who, having followed my fortunes from tion of events. my birth-place in the Territory of Illinois to the State of Kentucky, and thence to my adopted home in Mississippi, lives, to-day, in the enjoyment of an old age of ease and plenty The South Under Northern Dolon my plantation, under but a poor requital of ored citizen, because it tells him what our peo- the life-long devotion which has tied me to her

in love as a son to a mother. I have played with negro children in my infancy; I have worked in the field side by side with negro boys in my boyhood; and may, therefore, be supposed to represent, in my own person, very little of the prejudices that would, as you suppose, keep my son in ignorance ra- tury. The one-sided system is disappearing, ther than permit him to carry his companion-

And here I may digress for a moment into an explanation and an apology-an explanation of my proposition, and an apology for my peoored citizens. The New Era fills the gap, and ple. When I say we of the South have less prejudices against the colored man than people nurtured out of the lap of slavery, I mean less prejudice to him as a man of color. Our constant association with him from infancy will show you the force of this statement; though you will understand, on the other hand, the array of prejudices that may be supposed to have was needed; and I am confident the better we of a few short years ag was presented to us as become acquainted with you, Mr. ERA, the more an equal at the ballot-box. Those of us who have risen superior to the very natural repugnance that struggled against that fact, would you. Why is it that I never see anything in failing in sympathy with those of their brethdo injustice to their victory over themselves by the ERA from this, the great metropolis of the ren who, in bondage to their passions, still

The Southern people have suffered a great violation of their thoughts and feelings by the new order of things. My hearty sympathy for among whom are many educated men and wo- thousands of good and true men of the South men. And yet is this busy mart of trade you who wrestle to day with their own prejudices wealth with which to spread the conveniences, towards an acceptance of the enlightened policy of equality before the law, would make me unwilling as a duty of conscience, were I not ebration. It was a grand affair on a large utterly opposed to any such course as a duty houses and churches must replace our gin and scale. The procession was very large, and two of policy, to subject them to an ungracious

hours in passing any given point. It is esti-The political equality of the colored people mated that there were four thousand men in was being debated in this State, by many in the ranks; and the streets all along the lines fluential men, when it was settled, in the exerwere crowded with colored people. There was cise of an unquestionable authority, by Conat the lowest estimate twenty-five thousand gress. The reason previously engaged in considering the question, was unseated by reaccolored people on the streets that day. The tionary temper; and what would probably procession, with cannon, music, and approprihave been adopted by spontaneous consent. ate banners and mottoes, marched through the was resisted with all the impulsive vehemence principal streets to Yeager's Garden, and was of this people, in a spirit of opposition to the will of power. This fact will show how men addressed by some very distinguished speakers. charged with the nice question of making the At sundown this vast multitude dispersed to principles of a social revolution acceptable to their homes. Nothing occurred during the day unnecessary violence to popular will, in recogto mar the peace and harmony of the grand occasion. There was not a drunken man nor a nition of the fact that their success has no that of the pressure of necessity under the gen-The fifteenth amendment is working wontle urgings of moral force. ders. Street-car conductors cannot tell whether

I am a practical man. I do not overlook the fact that questions of statesmanship must be you are black or white. I take a look in my considered in their relation to popular passion. the duties of my position, it must rest, same old face, and tells me I am a citizen and think, on my, thorough knowledge of the temper of this people. Very great progress has Cash Value of a Laboring Man-A Power in been made in public opinion here towards a hearty acceptance of the new order of things; and I protest against any unnecessary re-arousing of the prejudices that are thus beginning to settle down to reason, in my profound concern to save all the good results of this gradual acquiescence, which gives us now such auspicious promise for the peace and progress of the State. And the unnecessary offensiveness with which you would put on trial the experiment of public schools-for experiment they are in Mississippi-becomes more than a questionable expediency when you recollect that, but twelve short months ago, with the tion of colored children, were sacrificed to popof the incendiary !-- A wise maxim teaches us \$7,989.

This Government is not a Government of Jefferson Davis. A short time ago, and col force. It is one of popular consent. While a ored men were not allowed in the South to learn majority of its citizens must, it is true, rule, my personal recollections of a dead despotism are sufficiently acute, apart from any promptings of my conscience, to prohibit me from war, that this race of men were prohibited from oncurrence in a policy which would enfo owning or leasing lands, except in cities, and that rule of the majority in a wanton violatio. then only by consent of the local authorities;

outrage, there is no power in this Government, and I can assure you it is the strongest ever thousands of this people. I am pledged, and but to make that enforcement at once proper and practicable, I intend, to the extent of my power, to see that the law to be enforced shall be framed, as far as possible, without a violation of principle, in a spirit of fraternal con-

It seems to me that some of the prominent statesman who is sincerely anxious for the es- all covered with glory-purer-more resplen- Government of the United States. tablishment of a school system which will give dent, dearer to every patriotic heart than ever It happened to me to have some connection covert was a punishment? It is simply a missome promise of success, will not undertake to before. solve the problem by interpolating into it an attempt to break down forces of social life. 1 for one am determined, as far as in me lies, not to permit that vital question to be encumbered next House of Representatives, but also, to a his Cabinet, in their attempt to reconstruct the ders, who have given us so much trouble—I conferring suffrage upon the Indians, as a panwith a social difficulty which was found impracticable in even a single instance, when backed

to complain of in a school system which accom- of Massachusetts; Anthony, of Rhode Island plishes the legitimate object of a school system Cattel, of New Jersey; Willey, of West Va.; —that of education. And I can vouch in the Johnson, of Va.; Abbott, of N. Carolina; Romost pointed terms for the fact that during my bertson, of S. Carolina; Fowler, of Tennessee; canvass of last autumn, the colored men were Grimes, of Iowa; Howard, of Michigan; as earnest in their demand for separate schools | Thayer, of Nebraska; Ross, of Kansas; Yates, as any white man that spoke to me on the subject. The really good reason for protesting of Mississippi; Williams, of Oregon; Harris, against this demand rests, not with the colored of Louisiana; Warner, of Alabama; Saulsman, but with the white man who is to bear, bury, of Delaware; McCreery, of Kentucky; for the present at least, the burden of the re- and Norton, of Minnesota. The outgoing Sensulting taxation. He concurs now with the ators all are Republicans, except Saulsbury, colored people in insisting that the schools McCreery, and Norton. The seat of Mr. Fowshall be separate; but how long that concurrence may continue I am unable to say in presence of the fact that he will discover, by-andby, that the luxury of separate schools involves Minnesota.

tional system going on the basis of mixed ter kissed the groom.

Res lved, That according to Article 3, Sec. Letter from Governor Alcorn to schools, we will have not only dealt a blow at The Danger of Universal Amnesty clusions which are stated in their report of the vitality of the system, but we will have ex Exposed. cluded the white children from education in the districts having a colored majority, and the colored children in the districts having a white of Michigan expressed his views upon the majority. If the law should ever be-

come operative on the mixed basis, it would dangerous doctrine of universal suffrage. His colored children without education, and on the ly set forth the consequences of this act of leni- to the language used by that committee in the other hand, nearly one-half the white children. The education of this people is the measure of reconstruction nearest my heart. I will

accomplishment of that purpose under the independent leadings of my conscience and judg-Mr. President, I shall occupy the Senate before us, the same ultimate object as myself- think with me on the subject with very few ex. but a short time with what I have to say. I have read with as much care as I was able the to separate schools, and have been sustained in House bill we now have before us and the subthe pledge at fifty public meetings by the stitute offered for it by the Senator from Ne-

stitutional objection, while at the same time I of the South, strange as it may appear to you, complishment of a result so important, to grat- think there are clauses in the substitute to that policy. which serious objections may reasonably be We are endeavoring to pass some act to carry out and effectuate the fifteenth amendment of legislation should be had upon that subject, so that the right of the colored people to vote throughout the United States may as perfectly distinguished gentlemen: as possible be guarantied and protected. It a most important subject. I think I am not wrong when I say that the right of the colored citizens of the United States in the recently

guarantee thus far presented for the preserva-

preservation of the authority of the Government itself in those States. In my mind that right, the right of the black man to vote in those States, is the safeguard, and is hereafter for half a century, perhaps a century, to be the safeguard by which the authority of the Union is to be maintained and upheld in those States; for my opinion is that to-day, if the ringleaders of the late rebellion were restored to power, if they could have everything in their own way as they had it in times past, one of the first objects which they would attempt to accomplish would be the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of their own independence as a separate nationality on this continent. Sir, the snake has been simply scotched, not killed, in my humble judgment; and in the future, if that class of men who were foremost, most active, and most influential in bringing on the rebellion and prosecuting it to its bloody close, are permitted to have control of the affairs of that section of the country, we are destined at no very distant day to see a repetition, or at least a serious attempt at a repetition of the war through which all indicating the superiority of freedom over we have just passed.

I was struck by a conversation which I had not long since with a gentleman connected with the Union army during the war, who visited Richmond during its most flagrant period, and had there a conversation with Jefferson Davis. In that conversation he represented Mr Davis as declaring, in the most emphatic and earnest terms, that the idea that the Southern people were fighting for the perpetuation or even the preservation of slavery, was an entire mistake: that they were contending for no such thing; that they were pouring out their blood and treasure in large volumes, unscrupulously and wastefully, but not for the purpose of perpetuating slavery in the South. "What we want." said Davis, "is not so much slavery, about which we care but little, as national independence; and national independence we will have. or we will have annihilation." Such was the spirit which animated the rebellion, for it was rebellion on the face of the globe than Jeffer-

were contending for, and that was slavery. lost life; they lost prestige with foreign nations;

had an oportunity. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; named sum, as labor is the only true wealth of to join the enemy for the purpose of putting crime that can be committed by a citizen. any country. Without labor our forges, fur- down and crushing forever this Government, Have we inflicted any punishment upon the naces, woolen mills, and indeed manufactories for which they entertain so bitter a detestation. traitors? None. Has there been a single millsof all kinds would cease to be. The music of I listened a few days ago, not without pain, to tary execution for treason during or since the the loom and the shuttle would be silenced for- remarks made by Senators on this floor, and close of the war? Not one. Has there been known in the State-to enforce any such sys- close their doors, and our most enterprising necticut, [Mr. Ferry,] indicating that he en- low, for the high crime he has committed? civilization would recede and the hat and the floor in the minds of other Senators, a disposi- it is not even worthy of the name of punishrealize their true position. Let them reflect supported by another announcement, that in and participate with us in the matter of legis-

men of your race are over-sensitive on the sub- foot by slave-driving aristocrats of the South, point. I merely wish here, and now, while I gress or the people, by an amendment of the place in which to settle our Indian policy, and ject of social equality. A true assertion of the would have long since been trailed in the dust occupy the floor, to enter once for all my disdignity of the colored people would, I submit, and ceased to he the glorious ensign of Liberty, sent from both propositions. I protest against class of persons in the United States shall not fellows to do it. show less concern for a fellowship with a pec- had it not been for the patriotism of the mas- universal amnesty as being at war with the hold office under the United States, or under ple by whom that fellowship is rejected. And ses, and the strong and brawny arms of the fundamental principles upon which all our re- any State, is that a punishment for crime? Is ed, if the meeting should adjourn to the Plains, no practical wrong can come of acquiescence millions of laboring men who, in answer to construction legislation rests, as being inconsis- minority a punishment for the crime of being it would be surrounded with Indian influence, in that state of opinion under a law which pro- their country's call, put on the blue garments tent with the interests and the safety of the a minor? A minor cannot hold office; he can- as well as the influence of the settlers, whose poses to accommodate the matter by giving one of loyalty, and like true soldiers, bore the old nation itself; and I may add, atterly inconsis- not make a bargain. A femme covert, a wife, relation of fact would disturb that high philoschool to the white children, and a school pre- flag safely through for years of desperate, tent with that manly dignity which should be can make no contract. She is under a disa- sophic abstraction and disregard of human cisely similar to the children of color. The bloody war, and gave it up to the government long to those who have charge of this great bility; but who ever thought that this disa-

member, the policy and the conduct of Presi- of the Constitution. dent Johnson and his Cabinet, or a portion of For one, I propose to keep this nest of ad- the President of an Eastern college, advocating certain extent, that of the Senate. Twenty rebel States, not by act of Congress, but by mean the ringleaders of the rebellion, those acea for all their troubles. To this a real Cher

> all its forms, of injustice, and utter anarchy in me or mine, if I can help it, in the shape of and subject them to the kicks and cuffs of opthe Southern States that Congress in the winter of 1865, at the first moment they could give it their official attention, took it in hand, and appointed a committee, as you remember, sir, quilty not merely of making war against the of fifteen, a joint committee of the two Houses, to inquire into the condition of the recent in- of the war was punishable by death in all cases, trict of Kentucky, left without a Representative surrectionary States, and to report such meas- but they have been guilty of deliberate perjury by the resignation of Golliday, Lewis, the ures to their respective Houses on the subject and false swearing before God and man; for Democratic nomince, was elected by 4,568 votes as they should see fit, after a careful examina- the proscription applies only to such persons majority. Seymour received 9,487 majority tion of the actual condition of the people of as have once taken a selemn oath to support over Grant for President in the same District. the insurrectionary States and their domestic the Constitution of the United States, and have | The Republican gain in the District is 3,353 affairs. Never was a committee charged with afterward gone into the rebellion and borne votes. hundreds of witnesses from all parts of the treason against the United States.

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June, 1866, a report, I undertake to say, which was received with approbation, and even admi-On Thursday the 19th ult., Senator Howard ration, throughout the Northern States, and was accepted by every truly leval heart in the Excuse me, sir, for calling the attention

of Senators here on the 19th day of May, 1870. ency to the traitors that we make some extracts report which they then presented to the two Houses. It was no trival theme upon which they had been laboring. It was no ordinary Mr. Howard, while the House bill to enforce object which they had in view. The object of turn neither to the right nor to the left from the the fifteenth amendment was under consider- their appointment was to make some suggestion founded upon facts indubitably true by which loyal governments could be established at the South, peace restored to the country, and the relations long broken up by the war between the various parts of the Union be restored. We had passed through the bloody struggle of the civil war. Every one of us had had some unanimous voice of a hundred thousand people vada, and upon the best consideration I have relative or friend who had fallen upon the field been able to bring the subject I feel satisfied of battle. Every one of us also had a personthat on the whole we had better not adopt the al interest in securing at the most speedy personsubstitute, but that it would be more advisable riod the return of universal peace and prosper ity to the country. We had before us the abor particulars, and pass it. I know of nothing tive attempt of Johnson and his Cabinet to rein the House bill to which I can raise any conconstruct the rebel States, and knew perfectly what was the state of things produced there by

Mr. Howard then quotes from the report of the Joint Reconstruction Committee of the two Houses of Congress, made in June 1866, fully sustaining his position, and denouncing the the Constitution. I am anxious that some whole scheme of unconditional and universal pardon to the rebels as a wicked outrage. That Committee was composed of the following

W. P. Fessenden, James W. Grimes, Ira Harris, J. M. Howard, George H. Williams, Thaddeus Stevens, Elihu B. Washburne, Justin S. Morrill, John A. Bingham, Roscoe insurrectionary States to vote is the greatest Conkling, George S. Boutwell, and Henry T. Blow. Mr. Howard proceeded

tion of order in those States, not to say the "That report described universal amnesty, that is, the granting to all the rebels, high and low, including the ringleaders and every other class, of the right to participate in the legislation of the country and to occupy seats here with us as a matchless wickedness," and I think back to his seat in his Chamber, sooner or later, that infamous man, the head and front of the rebellion, who by the quips and cranks of the law, or something more discreditable, escaped the halter. Sir, you will one day see, if servitors of the same kith and kin, animated by the same destructive ideas so hostile to the they have so long mourned.

Mr. President, is it becoming the dignity of an American legislator to sit in the same Hall the ringleaders of treason, whose great object Powers in the universe who may be equally diswas for years, still is, and always will be, I undertake to say, the utter destruction of the Government of the United States? Sir, I I shall not follow him beyond the confines of should be ashamed to sit in the same Hall with time them. I should feel dishonored and degraded to be placing my name upon the same list of yeas and nays with that of Jefferson Davis or two Houses of Congress in June 1866, in which John C. Breckenridge or Robert Toombs, or this policy of universal amnesty was denounced any of the ringleaders in that wanton and

Mr. MORTON. Would the Senator do it? Mr. HOWARD. I would not. I have too much personal pride; so have other Senators. I have too much respect for my country: I have too much respect for the opinion of the world, thus to stain my own good name by deliberate and voluntary association in matters of legislation with traitors and enemies of my country. If this is harshness in the opinion of the advocates of universal amaesty, they must make the most of it.

These are my opinions; and I go further, the spirit which animated its chief; and there and I tell you, sir, and I tell the Senator from was no truer representative of the spirit of the Connecticut, [Mr. Ferry,] and all the rest of the sect known as universal amnesty men, that instead of acquiring the respect or the attach-Sir, the promoters of that rebellion have been ment or the friendship and confidence of rebel badly beaten. They lost their cause in the ringleaders by such an act of folly and wicked contest they courted; they lost also what at ness, to use the language of the report, they the beginning they ostensibly pretended they will acquire only their derision and their contempt. Such will be the verdict of history, and They lost all, sir; they lost property; they such will be the language of these men if they ever return to these Halls. They will sneer in and they lost what was perhaps dearer to them | your faces. They will tell you, with contemptu than aught else, the hope of conquering the ous scorn, that you had not manhood enough North. They lost that high, boasting spirit to continue even this slight inability to rule and which drove them madly into the rebellion, to legislate; that you had not self-respect But there is one thing they did not lose, and enough to continue it, even in regard to the which neither they nor their posterity, in my blood-stained ringleaders of the rebellion; and opinion, for three generations to come will lose; they will say to you, and with some show of It is frequently remarked of persons who do and that is their bitter, truculent, unquench- truth and consistency, that you are just the

Sir, no rebellion in ancient or modern times families that they are "worth nothing" finan- still cherished at the South, and it prevails to against a legitimate Government has been subcially speaking. This language is generally such an extent, as we all know, that none or very | dued without punishment of the ringleaders : indulged in by men in the community who few Northern men who visit the South are re- and in my humble judgement no such rebellion ought to pass without punishment. Treason is a great crime. It is a crime we know which by examine the question financially, and see if grant from the North; however high his cha- the common law is followed not only by the racter; however worthy of the associations of punishment of death, but by the forfeiture of Last year the price of common labor aver- honorable men and women in society anywhere, all the lands and goods of the offender. It has aged \$1.50 per day. Admitting that the labor- there is still a most painful and studied pro- ever been regarded in all countries, Christian State in the grasp of military power, schools er who received \$1.50 per day, and that it re- scription, an ostracism of Northern people; a countries, pagan countries, and Mohammedan established by private citizens for the educa- quired the whole of that sum to support his state of things which is most disagreeable to countries, as the highest crime that can be family nevertheless we contend that the labor- our section of country, and indicative, in my committed against the State. Your "univerular passion, in several instances, by the torch er was worth, in cash to his family, the sum of opinion of what Southern men would do if they sal amnesty is a complement to treason. It is an invitation to the traitor to come back and take his place in your councils and to give direc- generally. labor, at \$1.50 per day, would be \$475.60, but I venture the surmise that whenever the tion to your policy and laws. Can you do this, which amount would be the interest, at six per | United States shall be at war with any of the sir, and maintain your self-respect? Can you do cent, on \$7,989, which latter sum would be great powers of the world, a war in which it this, and preserve in their purity and strength the cash value of the laboring man to his will become necessary for us to exert all our and spirit, power, and purpose of the Governnational strength, talent, and resources to ment to which you belong? You cannot. The cash value of the laboring man to the maintain ourselves and maintain the national Treason is odious. It is inconsistent with all community is much more than the above honor, you will see at the South a disposition Government, and, as I said before, the highest

ception. We all remember, and painfully re- ing and intention of the fourteenth amendment itarian" theory.

presidential proclamation and presidential de- who hissed the loudest and were most poison- okee Indian, who happened to be present, ob oes in their bite-away from may premises. I jected, declaring that it would injure the In-Such was the state of confusion, of wrong in intend that they shall have no more to do with dians to make their rights a political question.

This class proscribed from office-holding down on the ground that he was out of order. merely by the fourteenth amendment have been

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The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an adve-Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col umn are computed by the square.

Toombs, Breckinridge, Lee, and the rest of the Mr. MORTON. And Wise.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir, and Wise: that this is a grievous punishment; that it is a useless proscription; and they appeal to us to be magnanimous and indulgent, to pardon these offenders and take them back again to our boom. Sir, they had sworn to support the Contitution of the United States before God. They had sworn not to make war in any event upon their country. They violated their oath : they made war upon their country; they deceived the nation that gave them birth; and, for one, I must apply to their condition the old adage, not the less significant because it is old, that 'a wise man may once be deceived, but it is the fool who is deceived the second time." Let us keep them where they are. Whoever goes before the loyal people of the United States and appeals to them to send representatives to this body and to the other House of Congress with a view to establish Greeley's plan of "universal amnesty," will, I predict, receive a universal "no" from all loyal Republican men and women to whom he may address his appeals. I have no fear about the result. The recollection of this war has not yet passed from their hearts,

The honorable Senator from South Carolina

[Mr. Sawyer] the other day, in the ardor and zeal of his friendship for the late rebels, asked us whether we were not going to forget the war! I do not know what that Senator may do with regard to forgetting the war. My own opinion is that even he will soon forget it. I am quite sure, for another, that I shall never forget the war; and I tell you, sir, that the loyal people who suffered so much in its prosecution-the father who lost his son, the mother who lost her son whose remains lie buried in southern soil, all the people who contributed in any way to prosecute this great war to preserve the unity and honor of the nation; the women who put in her mite to encourage the soldier in so still. Your universal amnesty will bring the performance of his duty or to administer to his comfort, to bind up his wounds, or to do aught else for his comfort; the fathers and the mothers and the sisters, the widows and the orphans, sufferers, by this dreadful war, and told to-day by millions-can never forget this war; you live long enough, Jefferson Davis and his and God forbid that they ever should forget it, or the wicked causes that led to it! Its result is one of the proudest monuments in honor of United States, at work in these Halls, attempt- the American name to the constancy of a free ing to rehatch their treason and vivify and re- people and their love of their Government. invigorate the "lost cause," over which he and They will never forget this war, its dangers, its sufferings, its toils, its sacrifices; and they never will, for they never can so long as they are human, forget the scoundrels who brought and participate in the same deliberations upon such calamities upon them, and they never national affairs with that infamous class of men, ought to forget them. There may be other inclined to forget these crimes; but that is a matter between the offender and his God, and

What I stand to is the report and the doctrine of the report solemnly presented to the as "matchless wickedness." If it was a "matchless wickedness" in 1866 it has lost nothing of its atrocity in 1870. The leopard cannot change his spots. Treason and rebellion are to-day as odious and hateful and as little worthy of trust and confidence as they were in 1866, as they

Now, sir, I wish to say one word upon the ill which is before us. I have already conamed much more time on another branch of the subject than I intended. I know that the Committee on the Judiciary were as anxious as any of us to present a bill which should be effective for the protection of loval voters white and black, all over the United States. I do them honor in regard to the labors they have bestowed upon the subject. But at the same time, not wishing to introduce into our legislation anything which can be treated as a novelty, anything to which reasonable objection can be raised, I think the passages I shall point out will strike other Senators as they

And first, in section three there is a provision declaring that where a person has endeavored to take the necessary preliminary steps in order to acquire the right to vote, and has been prevented by the officer to whom he was to make his application, his offer shall be held to be "a performance in law of such act." Then the section proceeds and declares that he may present an affidavit to the board of election that he had offered to qualify himself to vote, and that his vote shall be received by the board upon the ground that he was prevented from registering or taking any other preliminary step. I do not think that an unconstitutional clause, but I think it is a clause which might be in some cases very easily abused. I think it is leaving to the applicant too broad a discretion, too much power. To say to him that if he swears he offered to qualify as a voter, and that he was prevented by John Smith, or John Doe, he may, nevertheless, go forward and put in his vote, is or may be to enable him to evade the law. It is unusual to me; it is entirely unheard of; and I would far rather that section should be entirely stricken out. I do not believe it will be of any benefit to the country

Drawing-Room Indian Policy.

A large meeting was held at Cooper Institute, in New York, Wednesday evening last, o consider our Indian policy. The "humanitarians" were out in force. General Sherman wrote a short and pithy letter, declining to attend. He intimated that, if the meeting would adjourn to some one of the forts out on the ever. Our national and other Banks could especially by the honorable Senator from Con- any trial of a traitor, however high or however study the Indians, he would be glad to attend; but he evidently did not think that people in tem of impolitic legislation upon the dissenting merchants take in their signs. Without labor tertains, and that there is entertained upon this None whatever. The sole inconvenience (for New York, who knew nothing about the Indian character or the situation in the West. intend to keep my piedge, to enforce the law; owl would soon occupy the crimson chambers tion to grant what is called "universal amnes- ment) to which the leading traitors, even, have were properly qualified to settle the Indian ty" to these men. I was sorry to hear it. I been subjected has been, and happens to be now policy of the Government. This letter enraged regretted still more to hear that announcement an incapacity to come back into these Halls the "humanitarians." General Sherman was bitterly denounced, as also was General Sheriin the judgment of the Senator a vast majority lation; and this is denounced here and else dan, each having been guilty of the unpardon-Let him remember that they are a power in of the Republican party of the United States where as a hardship, as cession to the prejudices of the large masses the State-that to them-this great Govern- favored the concession which he claimed, of a thing unnatural and cruel, at least very object ability of the New York "humanitarian" ring. The New York Tribune, the next day. This disability, as has been so often remarked | boldly avowed its belief that General Sherman in this Chamber, is no punishment. If Con- was wrong, and that New York is the very

bility either of the minor or of the femme lutely necessary for those who have taken upon with this business of reconstruction at its in- application of terms; a perversion of the mean- of philosophic speculation a complete "human-

During the meeting a letter was read from office-holding, legislation, or anything else. posing parties. The Indian was promptly put

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN KENTUCKY .-United States, which in itself at the opening At the recent election in the Congressional Dis-

a higher or more responsible duty than was arms against the United States, or rendered This gratifying result shows very clearly that that joint committee. Never, in my opinion, aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. Here the fifteenth amendment is beginning to bear that of Mr. Grimes by a Republican. The was a committee appointed on the part of is the crime of deliberate perjury, which is a fruit, ever in besotted Kentucky—and there is Democrats will probably loss one Senator in either House of Congress who brought to the felony by the laws of all the States, punishable no doubt but that at the next election the Rework such a disposition to be thorough, care- by confinement at hard labor in the peniten- publicans will be able to carry some of the Disful, prudent. And after the examination of tiary, in addition to the still higher crime of tricts in the State. The adoption of the fifteenth amendment-the crowning jewel in Re-South, and spending six months' time in this | Senators on this floor complain that this is a publican achievements—will insure the success laberious investigation, they came to the con- grievous punishment to such men as Jeff. Davis, of the party per adventure for years to come."

Resolved, That this Section of this Article has been repeatedly violated by those whose duty it is to empannel jurors from the citizens of the county, irrespective of color; that we believe that outrage only finds favor among the few, and is opposed by a majority of the citi-

Lock Box 31.

To the Editor of the New Era : One of the largest Republican assemblages zens of the county. Esq., of Alexandria. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. F. Powell, who stated its jurors in all courts held in the county. object. Mr. W. B. Downey was called to the chair, and in a few brief and pertinent remarks introduced Mr. Lawrence, who proceeded to published. address the meeting at some leugth. After alluding to the prosperity of the country under for the speakers, President Grant, and the Rethe administration of President Grant, he took | publican party. the wheels of reconstruction, and counseling opposition to Congress to reconstruct and place ticket may be ostracised and proscribed by

After disclosing the tricks practiced by these

gress which is intended to prevent States from enforcing acts to expose the secrecy of the ballot. He informed the proscriptive Conservatives that he had not come among them with any feeling of unkindness, but simply to detend the principles of the party of progress. After comparing the administration of President Grant-whom he wished to see President four years longer-with that of his preducessor. called on his hearers to earnestly support the present Administration, under whose leader-

Judge Lawrence was several times interrupted by applause during the progress of his

Mr. R. D. Beckley, of Alexandria, the Fred Douglass of Virginia, was introduced. After alluding to a discussion that he had here with a prominent rebel lawyer during the preceding campaign, alluded to the importance of every black and poor white man supporting the party of freedom. While making this statement he was interrupted by some of our secesh friends, to which he replied that he never threw a stone in the dark and heard a dog howl but he was satisfied that he had hit him. He alluded to the importance of the coming election, when he hoped every Republican would do his duty. He stated that he had heard that there were a few copperhead colored men in their midst; he advised them to crush the serpent's head, and his tail would die before sundown. He recounted what had been done for the colored men by the Republican party, and that there was no hope for them by voting for their enemies, who would not trust them as quick as if they had voted for the Republican ticket. He stated that they were their sworn enemies, and alluded to the effort to raise a white man's party in Delaware as a result of their friendship. He stated that he was present at a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee, in which Governor Walker attempted to explain away a speech he made at Liberty during the last canvass, when he asserted that if he was elected with a Legisla-

vote in the South some day or other, would In speaking of the late calamity at Richhave been pronounced a fool or a madman : now these men are not only voters, but are bills to deprive citizens of their rights-and we in Mississippi have sent a colored man to the spirits of these men would haunt Walker to the United States Senate to occupy the seat of his dying day; and if he (Walker) was not lost to all tender feeling he must feel sad over this to read and write, but now they are to be edumelancholy event which has deprived Virginia cated at the public expense, as are other chilof some of her best talent and ablest citizens. dren. It was but the other day, and since the all brought on by his mad ambition. He reicrred to the death of Bland, who was a personal friend of his, but with whom he differed but now they rent more land, either for a share politically. He stated how Bland had regretted of the crops, or for a money consideration. than any other class in the State; and, besides, many of them have purchased plantations, and have set up business for themselves. posed to be so ignorant that they could not understand politics, but now there is no man so

sured that his political views are endorsed by the colored men, whether in or out of the Legislature, and for that purpose they are frequently called into consultation. Even as late as the last election it was believed the colored man would follow his old master and vote as six were land-owners, while there were two he did, but the result showed that he knew the men who could not sign their names to the difference between the political parties of the day, and voted as intelligently as other men. had seen many white men on juries in his city. Farty discipline no had seen the had seen many white men on juries in his city. Well as others have, still he will keep true to Party discipline he has not learned quite as who were more ignorant than any colored man his political faith, and it will be hard work to he had ever seen. He alluded to the pretended draw him away from those who gave him freedom, civil rights, and secured for him the fifteenth amendment. Surely we do progress. It want social equality. He begged them to calm forms, and that liberty is more universal now is certain that we have made headway in retheir fears on this point, that he thought it was than it was some years ago, and the Republithe reverse, and that white men cared more for | can party. may it be said, have accomplished all this amid abuse, contumely, opposition, and and in confirmation of this fact alluded to the whole country could do to prevent it. The complexion of many before him, that there were country has moved ahead one hundred years in ten. Let us all be true to our faith, learn to be a unit in all our political conduct, and great things are in reserve for us .- Jackson (Miss.) the great Philadelphia banker, has a princely estate and palatial residence at Chestnut Hill near Philadelphia, and it is his custom to give occasional "etes" to his Bible class, which consists of one hundred and fifty workingmen and their families, resident in his neighborhood. On Tuesday last one of the festivals came off, and from 6 o'clock in the morning until dusk the company had all the enjoyment which a lavish use of money could furnish them. There were twenty different kinds of amusements for men, women and children; the magnificent

Letters were read from J. T. Langston, Esq.,

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wm.

"Follow your nose and you are sure to be one that cares to be thus nosed around.

have it.

the New Era.

ship with his colored playmates from the village play-ground to the village school.

the large cities, and from them get all the general news: but with the exception of a sketch here and there, they tell us nothing of the colis the one paper so much needed. The Germans, French, Spaniards, Italians, and Irish have their organs. Why should not the colored Americans have a journal to speak for them and of them as well as be a vehicle that will enable them to talk to each other? It is just what Now, Mr. Editor, I have a question to ask Mississippi Valley-a city that contains two struggle against the fact.

hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and a

and unnecessary compulsion.

members of the Legislature, and in Louisiana one of their race is Lieutenant Governor, while that, we must learn to walk before we attempt

of the feelings and opinions of the minority Even if I were disposed to take part in any such

of the wealth and intelligence which happen to ment is indebted, for all it possesses of Liberty, universal, indiscriminate amnesty to the late tionable. I do not see it. be, for the time, in the minority.

by all the power of place and the force of will embodied in President Jackson a tax exceedingly burdensome.

I am, very respectfully, yours, J. L. ALCORN. lars and Brains. Besides the abolition of slavery, the war has

brought about far more material good to the South. It has swept away the old one-horse system of enterprise and industry, and brought within its desolated borders the inventions, the conveniences and ideas of the nineteenth cenand the once proud but benighted sons of chivalry are being made to know and feel that they "don't know it all;" that there are other men on earth besides themselves, and that the old primeval selfishness and fogyism, bred and nourished by the system of slavery, are clearly at war with, and greatly detrimental to, their best interests and those of their beloved "Sunny Land." The results of the war and their own experience for the last ten years have brought them to the sober domain of human reason. They no longer think and act one way. They are beginning to think now that "Northern oppression and despotism" simply means Southern development and enterprise. These broad sunny domains, so long doomed to yield but two principal staple products-cotton and sugarwill soon be made to yield forth a great variety of other marketable commodities no less advantageous and remunerative, and be crossed and recrossed with railroads, and dotted with prosperous cities and towes and various factories-

The millions of acres of swamp lands in the great Mississippi Valley of the South must be redeemed and made to yield their quota of the inventions and civilization of the new age. Boston must be transplanted to the southern sugar-houses. Northern capital and skill will drain these swamp lands, and add fifty per cent. to the present agricultural wealth of the Southwestern States. To build railroads is to bring down freights, and thereby inspire a more widespread and diversified industry. Railroads will make the South what they have made the great Northwest. The Southern States cannot be too liberal in lending their credit and aid in building railroads and digging canals. These will add more than fifty per cent. to their ma-

terial prosperity in less than twenty-five years The growing interest in favor of internal improvement, skillful labor and development in the South, will certainly arrest the large quana people of volatile passions, shrink from every tity of raw materials which are now being exported to the large manufacturing cities of Europe to the great detriment of our own other power worth considering at its back, save laboring classes. Why not make New Orleans the Manchester of America? There is no earthly reason why this great Southern Metropolis should not possess the same mechanical and manufacturing facilities as Manchester. Skill and capital have given these facilities to Man-And if I can claim any merit in discharging chester, and they can give them also to New Orleans .- N. O. Standard.

not possess any property, and who depend upon able, ineradicable hatred of the North, of north men they took you for. their daily labor for support of themselves and ern society and northern rule. That feeling is style themselves business men, and who get ceived into what is known as "good society" rich off the necessities of other men. Let us there. However respectable may be the emitheir assertions are correct.

The amount he would receive for one years

of our would be business men. Let the laboring men of the United States that labor is honorable-that labor is wealth.

glory, grandeur. The star spangled banner trampled under

THE FALL ELECTIONS .- The fall elections this year are to decide not only the character of the Senators will be elected by the next State Legislatures. The Senators whose terms expire crees. on the 4th of March next are: Morrill, of The people of color have nothing in reason Maine: Cragin, of New Hampshire; Wilson, of Illinois: McDonald, of Arkansas; Revels, ler has aiready been filled by a Democrat, and

Time makes all things even, but if we fore- A female preacher married a couple lately in right," may be good advice, but it is not every- stall the work of time by setting our educa- lowa. At the end of the ceremony the minis-